

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXIV.....No. 183

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SINDAR THE SAILOR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—BARN BLAZE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOCOTY DICOTY DOGS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—WILD DAYS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—CLOREDA—ROCKE JAVIER JENKINS.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF LIXON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIXON—THE SPECTER BRIDGEMAN.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SERIOUS FAMILY—FOODLES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Av., between 58th and 62nd Sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIA, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNLACKEED BLOOMER.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTERIA, &c.

TONT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTERIA, &c.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d Av., 63d and 64th Sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY MINSTERIA—THE GARGOY FAMILI, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 11, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 10.

The third day of the Ascot races came off yesterday and were well attended. The Gold Cup was won by Brigantia; the Triennial Stakes by "Klenger;" St. James Palace Stakes by Dunbar; the Sixth New Biennial Stakes by Typhoon; the Seventh Biennial Stakes by Pandor; and the New Stakes by Temple.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount yesterday to one-half of one per cent. The Hon. Catherine Harby, at a banquet in Kensington yesterday, denounced the Irish Church bill and pronounced it a concession to Fenianism and a direct insult to the loyalty of men who were devoted to the Crown. A dreadful colliery explosion has occurred in Wales. Many persons have lost their lives by it.

Thirteen Orangemen were arrested yesterday for breaking the peace in the North of Ireland.

A disturbance broke out in Paris yesterday in the Montmartre district. Some windows were broken. A number of arrests were made. General Flenry is to go to Italy as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. The Duke of Fergany urges on the Emperor further liberal reforms.

Cuba.

The regular troops in Santiago have been ordered to the field. General Jordan's expedition is reported to have taken the road to Holguin from the bay of Nipe. The commander of the Salvador expedition is reported killed.

South America.

Our letters from Brazil and the Argentine republic dated April 13 and 24, are a portion of the mails of the wrecked steamer Mississippi. They come by way of Havana, and though somewhat out of date will be found quite interesting. General McMahon has not yet been heard from, and the report that he had arrived in Asuncion proves to be unfounded. The movement against Lopez has commenced. He is at Asuncion in a formidable position. Count D'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, now commanding the allied forces, is said to have served during our civil war on the staff of General Sherman.

The Parana river has been unusually high for five months without apparent cause. The pilots say the Amazon has changed its course and becomes the Parana. The financial crisis continues at Montevideo.

Porto Rico.

The Havana journals publish a circular issued by Don Laureano Sanz, Civil Governor of the Island of Porto Rico, ordering the elections for the deputies to the Cortes of Spain, for May 30; also his appeal to the electors, invoking their patriotism and love of order in the judicious selection of their representatives.

Miscellaneous.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania has issued a call for all Irishmen in that State who favor universal suffrage and the liberation of Ireland to appoint delegates from each Congressional district to the Irish Republican Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the 4th of July. The address says that Senator Sumner's position is sustained by a vast majority of the Irish citizens, who will ally themselves to the republican party and carry his views into effect.

Mr. W. B. Robertson, of Washington, and Mr. John Tyler, of Virginia, propose between them that the conservative men of the South select their Senators and Representatives from patriotic statesmen living in the Northern States, and thus throw overboard "the villainous carpet-bagger and the false, peridious and treacherous scoundrel." They contend that one day's prior residence in the State to be represented will meet all the requirements of the constitution as to qualification.

A committee of the New York Board of Cotton Brokers called upon Commissioner Delano yesterday and claimed exemption from the brokers' tax, as they merely negotiate for sales on commission and are not brokers. The matter was taken under advisement.

Ex-Secretary Seward and party were in Chicago yesterday, en route for California via the Pacific Railroad. At San Francisco the party will take a steamer for Sitka, India, China and Japan. Ben. Wade and Senator Conkling, with their families, are also enjoying a trip over the Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake City and California.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, at Boston yesterday, two ladies applied for admission to membership, but the censors refused to recommend them.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed the Prohibitory Liquor bill by a vote of 121 to 38.

The trial of E. M. Yergor, for the murder of Col. Crane, United States Army, was commenced at Jackson, Miss., yesterday, before a military commission, of which General R. S. Granger is President. Yergor pleaded not guilty, and his counsel entered objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The City.

The President and his family arrived in this city yesterday and proceeded immediately to West Point. They will remain there until Saturday, when the President will come to New York on some private business. On Monday the party will go to Boston to attend the Peace Jubilee. The owl train from Washington to which the President's car was attached, ran off the track on Wednesday night and met with severe damage, several persons being injured. None of the presidential party, however, were injured.

The regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday. The day was a fine one for the races, being very breezy; but owing to a cold, drizzling rain that prevailed most of the time was peculiarly uncomfortable to spectators. The course was from the flagboat opposite the Club House, on Staten Island, to the lighthouse and return. The ladder won the schooner prize and the Sadie and White Cap the sloop prizes.

In the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday several interesting reports were received and matters discussed. The arrangements for the new labor Bureau have been completed, and it will be opened in the Thompson Building, on Ninth and Street streets, on Wednesday. The Ambulance Corps has been fully inaugurated, and a series of rules to govern in casualty cases have been published. They are very minute in some cases, directing, among other things, that the patient shall be carried, where not absolutely impracticable, over Belgian pavement.

The Broadway stage drivers threaten to strike next week for an advance of \$1.25 on their present wages.

The three officers of the James Foster, Jr., Glyn, Cruithers and Murphy, were up for trial in Judge Benedict's court in Brooklyn yesterday, for assault on the passengers and crew of that ship during her last voyage from Liverpool. Two or three witnesses for the prosecution were called yesterday and repeated the terrible story of brutal and inhuman treatment that was told before the Commissioners of Emigration last March.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett the case of the People vs. William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, was set down for trial. From the unenviable notoriety of the accused and the extent of public attention that had been called to the circumstances surrounding the offence for which he was to be tried the court room was crowded with the rough element of the city anxious to witness the proceedings. When the case was called it was found that Reddy had left for parts unknown. This being proved beyond a doubt Recorder Hackett issued a bench warrant for his rearrest and ordered judgment to be entered against Varley's bondsmen.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, before Commissioner Bots, the charge under examination against Andrew McNair was dismissed and the defendant honorably discharged.

In the City Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, before Judge Thompson, the jury in the case of Rulan vs. Furman rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, Rulan, in the full amount claimed.

The human line steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Rosell, will leave pier No. 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow, 12th inst., for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. on Saturday.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, will sail to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, from pier No. 50 North river, for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at six A. M. on the 12th inst.

The National line steamship Louisiana, Captain Thomas, will leave pier No. 47 North river at three P. M. on Saturday, 12th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The steamship Britannia, Captain Campbell, of the Anchor line, will leave pier No. 30 North river at twelve M. to-morrow, Saturday, for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry to land passengers.

The Merchants' line steamship United States, Captain Norton, will sail from pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. on Saturday, 12th inst., for New Orleans direct.

The stock market yesterday underwent another sharp decline, which was assisted by the sudden stringency in money. Gold was affected by the foreign news, first falling to 138½ and then advancing to 139½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge H. L. Grey, of New York; Captain Charles H. Terry, of Boston; Colonel A. Garrett, of Kansas; A. Ramsay, of Montreal; Major G. L. Ladin, of St. Louis; Colonel J. Perry, of Webster, Mass.; and Harry Cogshall, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain H. Davenport, of Providence; Colonel J. F. Zimmerman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. M. Warren, of Nashville, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

George H. Read, of the United States Navy, and M. B. Grady, of Washington, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Captain Renshaw, of the United States Navy; R. F. Hyde, of Massachusetts; E. P. Tenney, of Boston, and E. S. Tweedy, of Danbury, Conn., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Major James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich; Senator C. Cole, of California; James McManus, of Reading, Pa.; and P. T. Coombs, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Captain Watson, of the steamship Palmyra, and A. McInnes, of Canada, are at the Hoffman House.

W. Maynard, of Boston; J. L. King, of Springfield, and W. C. Cramer, of Indiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Hoffman left yesterday for Albany; ex-Governor English, for Washington; Governor Underwood for Vermont; E. D. Worcester, for Albany; W. B. Ballock, Colonel D. C. Chester, Dr. Fittin, Colonel Richardson and Major Graham, for Philadelphia, and Captain Peck Dukhart, for Washington.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—THE LORDS AND COMMONS.—Our news for the last two days confirms the opinion which we hazarded when the news first reached us of the stand taken by the conservative peers on the Irish Church question. At the caucus held on Saturday last it will be remembered that it was resolved by the conservative peers to use all their power to reject Mr. Gladstone's bill. Two young and highly influential Peers counselled their brethren to yield. It was our conviction, as we then stated, that, in spite of the vote, their advice would tell. We were not wrong in our opinion if this news is to be trusted. It is now affirmed that the Archbishop of Canterbury has counselled the Bishops not to oppose the bill. It is added that not fewer than twenty-five conservative peers will decline to follow the policy of rejection announced by the majority at their meeting on Saturday, and that the defection of others is probable. The Lords have taken flight. It may now be taken for granted that the opposition will not be formidable. The presumption, in fact, is that the bill will pass.

JURYMEN.—"Rogers must hang that jury-men may dine" might still be true if there were any jury-men. But the difficulty that justice complains of now is, not that the jury-man has such an appetite, but that he cannot be found. Out of one hundred and fifty summoned, says Recorder Hackett, but eighteen answered to their names, and eleven of these were excused for good and sufficient reasons. Only seven were obtained, then, from a panel of one hundred and fifty. Here it seems to us that some points are pretty clear. The number justly excusable shows that the panel was badly made, and that there is a failure in duty on the part of the authorities is shown in the fact that the one hundred and thirty-two delinquents are not followed up.

The War Cloud in the South—A Word in Time to the Administration.

Cuba, flanked by Peru and Chile, looms up in our southern prospect with dark threatenings of a war with Spain, to be carried on within the waters of the Atlantic. The memory of the bombardment of Valparaiso and of the attack on Callao by a Spanish fleet has not faded from the minds of Spanish Americans, and the chances for retaliation which are offered by the revolutionary movement in Cuba are too good to be readily abandoned. Negotiations for peace between the South American republics and Spain have been initiated under the auspices of our government, and the representatives of the belligerents are to meet in a few weeks in Washington to consider the terms. In view of the recent recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic by Peru and Chile we do not consider that the chances for a peace with Spain are very promising, while it seems evident that both the Spanish American States are ready to admit a different result.

This complication of affairs gives an increased importance to the efforts of the Cubans to throw off the yoke of Spain, and a new element is now brought into the field by the action of the armed Spanish mob which has taken possession of the government in Havana.

We give little importance to the rumor that the volunteers who have driven General Dulce from Cuba intend to establish a separate autonomy in the island, under a triumvirate, or that they contemplate preventing the landing of the coming Captain General Rodas, or proclaiming the ex-Queen Isabella or her son, or in any way seek to sever the ties which bind them to the mother country. It seems to us more likely that events in the western portion of Cuba will take a grave domestic aspect, which may weaken still further the precarious hold Spain retains upon her American possessions. The avowed motive of the usurpation is the corruption of the officials who have recently come from Spain, the accusation being that they have sold victory to the patriots and robbed the revenues of the government, leaving the treasury without means to prosecute the war.

In this condition of affairs the temporary government of Havana is seeking to inaugurate renewed activity by ordering all the troops to the field and garrisoning the towns with the volunteers, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatches to-day. Such a course requires more money than the government now possesses, and the volunteers will soon find that they must split upon the rock of poverty in the treasury, or resort to some new plan to obtain supplies. These cannot be found in the exhausted treasury of Spain, and the only possible resort will be impressment of supplies and forced contributions of money.

When we remember the bitterness with which the volunteers reviled General Dulce on every occasion when he sought to observe the public law of nations, either in the delivery to foreign representatives of parties arrested or the liberation of others who had been pronounced innocent by the courts, we cannot look for any very nice discrimination in their seizure of goods or their demands for money; and we believe if the Spanish Minister at Washington to-day were asked if his government would respond to ours for the safety of American lives, or the security of American interests in Havana, under the present state of affairs, he would be forced to acknowledge that the power of Spain has ceased to be respected in Cuba, and could in no wise be brought to account for what may occur there.

Thus we have upon our immediate border the questions of a foreign war and domestic anarchy. If such a conjunction were to occur in any country in Europe the Cabinets of contiguous nations would not only demand guarantees from the fomenters of disorder, but would prepare to interfere in the interests of human kind. The question is a purely American one, and we are the controlling power in America. Should England or France intervene we should at once protest and prepare to protect our own interests. With such duties and such impulses it becomes us to inquire what steps has the administration taken to be prepared for future contingencies. There is but one answer. Mr. Fish has made himself active in listening to the complaints of the Spanish Minister about the shipment of a few rusty small arms; Secretary Boutwell has busied himself with stopping steamships engaged in legal traffic, and the politicians in the Cabinet and around it are scheming to raise the cry of a war with England, in the hope to catch the Fenian vote and sway the fall elections. Such ignoring of great events at our own door and magnifying distant molehills into mountains would be ludicrous if it were not contemptible.

When the echoes from the guns of the Spanish and Peruvian iron-clads in American waters shall waken our Rip Van Winkles in Washington to a contemplation of the rude facts of the present day, when the gathering fleets of France and England in the West Indies shall show them the estimation in which European statesmen hold the present great question of America, then will they come to a knowledge of the opportunity they have lost, and perhaps recognize the fact that the pen of a live statesman might have controlled events of the highest importance to the future of this country. We say again to our very respectable head of the State Department, war is brooding within the echo of our own shores, anarchy is rampant where the lives of many of our citizens and millions of their interests are at stake, and it behooves you to act, and to act with energy and decision. Our home squadron must be augmented, our representatives at the scene of events must be instructed and sustained, and the government must be prepared to accept the changed relations of Cuba to ourselves and to the world.

Austrian Progress.

Austria in her new career is doing well. Beust is a powerful and skilful administrator. No one can deny that he understands the character and position of the Austrian empire, nor can any one deny that under his care Austria is doing well. His opposition to the Church is notorious. He has pushed school reform and other questions affecting the welfare of the people to successful issues, in spite of the threats of bishops and archbishops, and in total disregard of the thunders of Rome. One bishop has been locked up and awaits his trial for instigating the people to resist the civil government. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, who has interfered on behalf of his clerical brother and subordinate, has been snubbed and coolly informed that he had better mind his own business. Meanwhile reform goes on in other directions. Russia has offended Poles all over the world by stamping out everywhere all traces of their separate nationality. Galicia is a province of ancient Poland, but Galicia belongs to Austria. Following out consistently the conciliatory policy adopted towards Hungary, the Austrian government has promulgated an order authorizing the use of the Polish language in the administration of the internal service of Galicia. This is a powerful bid for the sympathy and support of the Poles, and it cannot fail to succeed. If Austria will only go on as she has begun history will be compelled to record the fact that Sadowa was her salvation.

A Letter on State Sovereignty—Rip Van Winkle Outdone.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, late Vice President of the late Southern confederacy, is out with another constitutional letter on State rights. He reminds us of the story of the old Bourbon who wrote a history of France, leaving out the great revolution and the empire as extraneous matters. Mr. Stephens contends that the prime cause of the late war was not slavery, but State rights, including State sovereignty. Granting the abstraction, these facts are none the less fixed in history.—That the slave holding States concerned in seceding from the United States seceded to save their institution of slavery; that in setting up their separate confederacy they did so for the perpetration and expansion of slavery; that they had been making their preparations for war before they seceded; that they were organized for war when they seceded, and that before going to war they proclaimed slavery the corner stone of their new confederation. It is also true that State sovereignty was a mere pretext for secession and the war for a Southern confederacy, because in the Southern States which did not by State authority join the confederacy the preachers of State sovereignty, such as Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Price, of Missouri, and hosts of others in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, abandoned their respective States and fought against them in the armies of Jeff Davis. Old Hickory was right in his opinion that Calhoun's agitations of State sovereignty did not look to the preservation, but to the dissolution of the Union. Jefferson's grand idea was a dominant party, but Calhoun's was a Southern confederacy.

Mr. Stephens, going back to 1860 as the true point of departure, says that sovereignty in this country still resides where it did in 1776, 1777 and 1778—"that is, with the people of the several States." The war has not resulted as he desired, and therefore it goes for nothing. From the time of Moses down to this day war has been uniformly accepted as the last appeal and the results as conclusive in settling the questions at stake; and we fear that the United States will not depart from this long line of precedents for the accommodation of Mr. Stephens. On both horns of the dilemma, slavery and State sovereignty, he is transfixed. The man is merely mumbling in his sleep who talks at this day of the constitutional Union of our fathers. It went down in the deluge with African slavery.

Yet Mr. Stephens, a regular Southern sleep walker, tells us that we must go back to the good old Jeffersonian doctrines of State rights "before there can be a return to the days of peace, harmony, prosperity and happiness which formerly marked our course." This is sheer nonsense. What were the days of peace to which he refers? During the long and fearful agitation of the slavery question they were the days of a reign of terror throughout the South. In those halcyon days the Northern man going South without his vouchers of soundness on slavery did so at the peril of his life. Admitting that this terrorism was the law of necessity, who would have the dreadful necessity restored?

We are, however, solemnly warned by Mr. Stephens that unless we have those old State rights dogmas re-established we shall inevitably drift into imperialism. It may be so; but we cannot roll back the world to the period before the deluge. We cannot restore the Bourbons. We must go on. Railways, steamships and telegraphs have taken the place of Southern abstractions and the old stage coach of five miles an hour and the old clipper ship passage of six weeks across the Atlantic.

Rip Van Winkle, after his twenty years' sleep, was nearer the time of day than Mr. Stephens.

DIRECT TRADE TO EUROPE FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Board of Trade at St. Louis is discussing the subject of direct trade with Europe, it having been shown that ocean steamers of light draft can ascend the Mississippi to that city during a large portion of the year. But a more immediately practicable project is that already inaugurated of conveying vast quantities of Western grain to New Orleans, where rivals of the immense elevators of Chicago are beginning to be erected, and whence it may be conveniently shipped to New York or to Europe, at less expense than overland by railway. The extortions of railway monopolies must eventually be checked in some way by means of the Mississippi.

WHERE IS REDDY THE BLACKSMITH?—This celebrated personage was to have been brought to trial yesterday. Instead of appearing in court he "skedaddled" and cannot be found. The Judge retreated his bail, the bonds covering \$2,000. It will be hard work to find Reddy, and Reddy will be a "hard case" when found.

ANOTHER COW CASE.—On the Long Island Railroad on Wednesday a cow was run over and a car thrown off the track. No lives were lost. There were one hundred Baptist ministers on board, who passed resolutions complimenting the company for its discrimination in killing a cow instead of a Baptist minister.

MUNICIPAL GEOLOGY.—It is reported to the Board of Health that there are three distinct strata of filth in Thompson street. Whiting has given up all attention to filth, even to filthy lucre, and sold his contract, and the contractor says the Board must call on the Seventh Avenue Railroad. Who ought to clean the streets?

Alarming Railroad Accident—President Grant and His Family in Danger.

We record to-day another railway accident, serious in its consequences and of a very alarming character, President Grant with the members of his family and a select party having had their lives jeopardized by the occurrence. It took place on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, near Annapolis Junction, yesterday, during the run of a through express train bound from Washington for New York. The details appear in our columns. From the most reliable sources we learn that the train left Washington at a very early hour in the morning with nine or ten cars attached, every seat, with all the sleeping berths, being engaged. A high rate of speed was maintained. Midway between Washington and Baltimore the engine collided with a cow which was lying on the track, when a fearful crash ensued. Cars in the centre of the train were sprung in the midst, toppling over and smashing one against the other in wild disorder. The car occupied by President Grant, his wife and children, his brother-in-law, Secretary Boutwell and others, which was in the rear, crushed against the crumbling debris in front, but was not injured. The distinguished party escaped unhurt, but vastly alarmed. Sad results ensued to others, however, some twenty or thirty persons being severely wounded. It is difficult to reconcile the statements yet awhile, the railroad company, as is usual with most railroad companies, not affording much information under the circumstances. President Grant was forwarded to New York. When sought amid the ruin he was found standing on the platform of a car smoking. It is said General Grant was not aware at the moment of the extent of the accident. Is it destiny, or his natural temperament?

THE EXCITED AND MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.—The "bears" had another jubilee in Wall street yesterday, and things in that locality looked decidedly "mixed." The most singular feature of the day was the sudden and sharp demand for money, for which borrowers had to pay as high as one-quarter per cent per day interest, in order to get funds with which to make their accounts good at bank. Gold fell to 138½ upon the announcement that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount, but shot up again to 139½ when the news of an *emette* in Paris was reported. The feeling in London, where consols were said, by private telegram, to have fallen to 92 and five-twentieths to 79½, induced a belief that something really serious had transpired in the French capital.

A NEGRO ORATOR INCITING TO OUTRAGE.—We publish an abstract of a speech recently delivered by a negro orator in Mississippi under the auspices of the white radical Executive Committee. The fellow had the effrontery to acknowledge that he was an "emissary" and an "incendiary," that he was paid for coming, advised the negroes to stop working for white rebels, and otherwise incited the black population to riot and outrage. If the federal commanders in the unconquered States cannot choke off these nigger incendiaries, the sooner the whites take them in hand and choke them off in a more effectual way the better.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS.—The representatives of the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory now in Washington propose to have a Congress, to which Mr. Commissioner Parker thinks of inviting representatives from some of the savage tribes to go with him in order to be convinced that it is better to cultivate the arts of peace than to tear up railroads, scalp white men, murder them and eat their balled hearts; capture white women and knock out white babies' brains, or in any other horrible way take vengeance on rough frontiersmen for killing a squaw. The savages who should accompany Colonel Parker to the Indian Congress could not fail to be impressed by the spectacle of comfort and prosperity presented by the partially civilized tribes, which, with their schools, churches, farms and villages, occupy the Indian Territory lying west of the Mississippi and the State of Arkansas and north of Texas.

COMMUNITIES deliberating whether or not they will accept nigger suffrage for themselves or give their voice to force it upon others should take notice of recent events in Washington as illustrating its immediate consequences only.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' new nigger is the "noble red man;" and Wendell, who glories in all the mischances of white men, glazes with special delight over the fact that the Indians have got the Pacific Railroad within their reach, and can tear up the rails and shoot conductors. His reasons for this admiration of the red nigger are, first, that the Indian acts upon something that seems to Wendell like woman's rights; and next, that when they emancipated their slaves they gave them a share of their possessions. He regards them as splendid examples.

ONLY FOUR deaths occurred from smallpox in the city in the past week, as reported by the Sanitary Superintendent. This must finally crush out all idea of that "epidemic."

A HINT TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—One of our greatest annoyances comes from the telegraph operators. Late at night, when time is valuable, despatches have to be rewritten in order to supply words which have been dropped by the operators and to fill up abbreviations and contractions. The following is a specimen:—

The Pres. Sec. Treas. Adm. Farragut and V. Adm. Porter with some distinguished individuals from Gt. Brit. will visit Boston.

We wish the operators to understand that we have to pay for all these words in full, and if they will keep that fact in mind, with honest intentions, they will save us a great deal of labor.

THE FIRST COLORED DELEGATE.—A colored preacher has been sent to a radical county convention in Iowa as a delegate—the first that has ever appeared in a similar capacity in the State. Upon this an Illinois paper says:—"As Galileo once remarked, the world does move, and in Iowa at least the colored as well as the white man is moving along with it." That may be all very well for Iowa, but would not a majority of the people in the State prefer to have the negro move a little further off—to Liberia or Hayti, for example?

The New Republican Movement—The Alabama Claims.

It appears that a powerful body of party leaders is at work to make the platform of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims the important plank in the republican platform in the approaching fall elections. It further appears that a movement has been proclaimed from the headquarters of the Irish republicans of Philadelphia, looking to the fusion of the "Irish vote" of the Union with the republican party on this Alabama question, in behalf of the liberation of Ireland. This is a shrewd conception, and if put into practice will inevitably make a tremendous pull upon the democratic balance of power, even in this city.

It is probable, too, that unless the republicans bring these Alabama claims into the foreground the party will be thrown into the background in these approaching State elections.

There are, however, certain old slow-coach radicals, "bloated bondholders" and such, who are frightened at the thought of a war with England. Such a war, they say, will bring upon us repudiation, with all its evils. This is moonshine. There will be no war from a demand upon England to settle up these claims. The upshot will be that of General Jackson's threat of reprisals in default of the payment of those old claims upon France for her spoliation upon our commerce. That bill was promptly settled, on a firm demand, and this bill will be. At all events, if the republicans fail to come up to the popular sentiment on these Alabama claims their party will be flanked by the democracy on this issue.

OUR NEED OF A PRISON.—Our repressive and criminal machinery has not kept pace with the growth otherwise of the city. More than thirty years ago the Tombs prison was built to meet the wants of the city at that time—and then Madison square was in the open country. Our population has quadrupled and the Tombs is still our only city prison. We must build another.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—Sambo promises to do quite as well as Pat in his political adventures. Once upon a time the politicians here made a great fuss with the Irish vote, and at last the Irish voter, finding his strength, determined to be an Irish office-holder, too. Since then we have been content perforce to fill all the best offices of the city with the sons of the Emerald Isle. Washington is likely to have a similar experience with her niggers. They have been made voters that the politicians might use their votes, and they get on so well that already one of them demands to be Mayor of the city.

FEW LOVERS OF JUSTICE AND HATERS OF CROSS CHICKENRY will regret that Mr. Boutwell has taken steps likely to destroy the business of the horde of sharpers who call themselves claim agents. Men prosecuting this business honestly can get the permits from the Secretary that are now made necessary, and it is for the interest of all having claims that others should be ruled out.

CURING SMALLPOX.—Whenever any disease is much talked about in the papers some wiseacres send to the nearest journal prescriptions that will infallibly cure it. Their confidence in their remedies reminds one of Radcliffe's saying, that when he began the practice of medicine he knew twenty cures for every disease, though years later he could count more than twenty diseases for which he knew no cure. Just now the remedies run on smallpox. One wise man prescribes a tea, the application of which is to prevent all "pitting." As the pitting is a necessary consequence of the eruption, and as no man can positively say that a case is smallpox without the eruption, it remains to be shown that the people "cured" by this tea ever had the smallpox.

SPAIN is apparently decided just now to have an Executive without a crown rather than an Executive with a crown. An Executive without a crown is the American plan.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.—A Tennessee paper perpetrates the following bit descriptive of a scene in DeKalb county—Stokes and Gate being the speakers and the subject the late radical row:—

STOKES—"Thrice the brindled cat hath mewed." GATE—"Thrice, and once the hedge-pig whined." STOKES—"Grisham cries—'tis time, 'tis time.'" GATE—"Double, double, toil and trouble. Beware the bies and now the bubbles." STOKES—"Is this a dagger that I see before me?" GATE—"No, sir! It's a nigger!"

More Religious Conventions.

The excitement occasioned by the recent great gathering in New York of Presbyterians of the Old School and of the New, with a view to union, has hardly subsided when other religious conventions meet at different points throughout the country. On Wednesday last the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Connecticut commenced in New Haven its annual session. Bishop Williams presided, and in his annual address particularly alluded to the very important subject of securing a change in the divorce laws of the State, and expressed a hope that some action might be taken to maintain the holiness of the married relation.

Statistics show that during the last year the "land of steady habits" has rivalled even Indiana in the frequency and disgraceful facility of divorces. On Wednesday also, in the meeting at Philadelphia of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of Pennsylvania, the committee to which certain documents denouncing Freemasonry as "deistical, idolatrous, anti-Christian and hostile to the Church," reported that they had neither the time nor the books of reference at hand to verify or refute the assertions and arguments contained in these documents. "Many of them they believe to be exaggerated, if not entirely unfounded." They conclude their report by saying:—"Without attempting a defence or history of Masonry, your committee would remind their brethren that, in our own country, at least, the Order has numbered among its members some of the purest and noblest men, statesmen, Christians, and not a few ministers of the Gospel." On Wednesday the Episcopal Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., refused, by a vote of forty-eight to nine, to admit to the union "All Saints' Church," on account of its ritualistic proclivities. Everywhere the various societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church are voting on the question of lay representation—a question which has agitated that Church for twenty years. Thus far the return